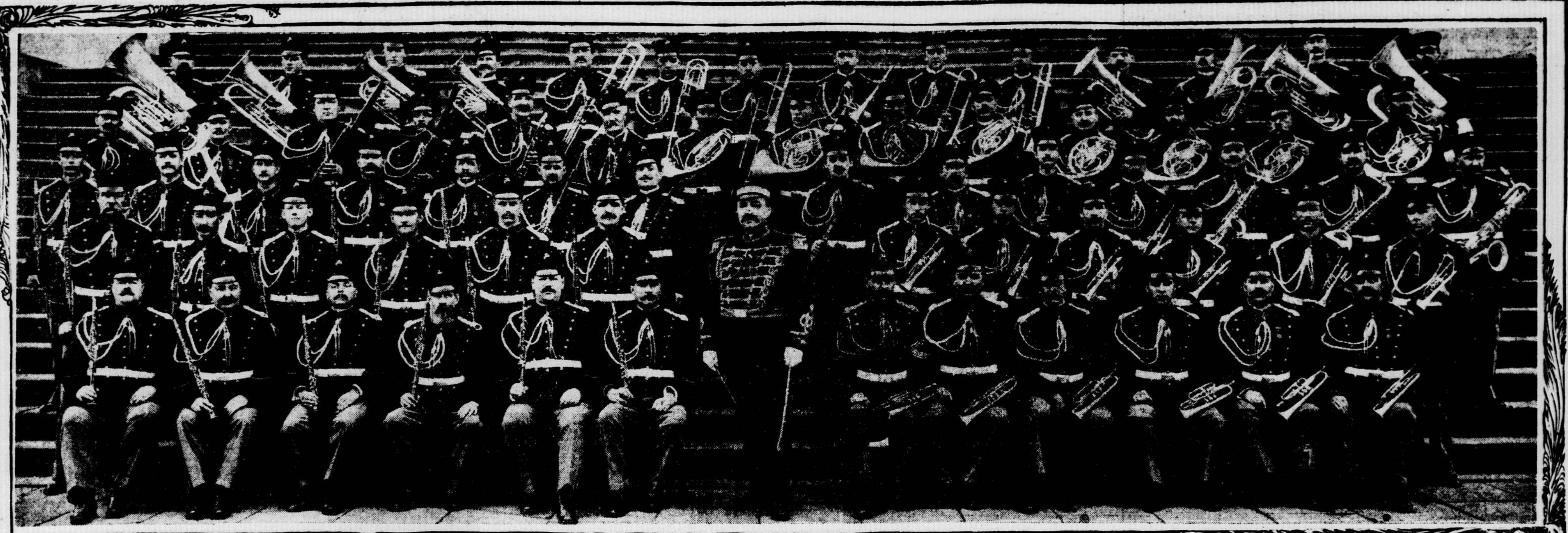


HAS AN INTERNATIONAL REPUTATION—THE UNITED STATES MARINE BAND.



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LIEUT. SANTELMANN AND HIS RED-COATED MUSICIANS.

MARINE BAND IN WEST

Permission for the Organization to Give Concerts.

REQUESTED BY TWO CITIES

Members Granted Furlough From September 27 to October 2.

HISTORY OF ORGANIZATION

Origin Dates Back to July 11, 1798, Under Act of Congress.

Desiring to hear the band of the United States Marine Corps, the citizens of Mitchell, S. D., recently petitioned the Secretary of the Navy to allow the organization to give concerts at a celebration to be held in that city from September 27 to October 2. The permission was granted. Citizens of Mitchell, Pa., also asked that the band be allowed to play at a celebration in that city from October 11 to 23, inclusive, and it has been decided to approve that request, also.

In view of the fact that the Marine Band is classed as one of the best musical organizations in the world, and that many of the western residents of this country have never had an opportunity to hear it play, the citizens of Mitchell, knowing there will be a large attendance of westerners in that city during the coming celebration, took the action stated. The members of the band have been granted furlough from September 27 to October 2, so that they can take the western trip. William H. Santelmann, the leader, will be in charge.

The Marine Band came into existence July 11, 1798, when, by an act of Congress approved by President John Adams for establishing and organizing a Marine Corps, provision was made for officers, fifers, one to be appointed drum or fife major by the commandant of the corps. This drum and fife corps acted in the capacity of a marine band, until Lieut. Col. Archibald Henderson of the Marine Corps brought this corps to the United States from Naples, Italy, thirteen Italian musicians, who were enlisted as drummers and fifers, at the marine barracks in this city for general music service. The Italian musicians played band instruments, and they formed what was really the nucleus of the splendid organization of today.

Open-Air Concerts in 1854.

There is no record of the band having performed other than ordinary routine military duty until 1854, in which year open-air concerts at the White House and Capitol grounds were inaugurated. The band was then under the leadership of Francis Scala. In 1856 Congress voted extra compensation to the members of the band for those open-air concerts. These concerts gave in public places a new impetus to the organization, and it grew to an extent that Col. John Harris, commandant of the Marine Corps, recommended to Congress that the organization, which up to that time had been officially known as a fife and drum corps, be reorganized as a band, that provision be made for a principal musician and thirty members.

Recognizing the advisability of improving the organization which furnished music at the official functions in the White House and at the national and international affairs in general, Congress approved the recommendation of Col. Harris and July 25, 1859, an act was passed which authorized the organization to be known as the United States Marine Band. The first leader, retired from the service December 13, 1871, and the following day Henry Fries was appointed principal musician, serving in that capacity until his discharge, August 22, 1873. Louis Schneider was then made principal musician, which position he held until October, 1880, when Philip Sousa was appointed. He held the position until July 26, 1892, when he was discharged at his own request that he might organize a band of his own. Francisco Fanchilli was appointed as his successor November 1, 1892, and served until October 31, 1897.

Present Leader.

William H. Santelmann, the present leader, was appointed March 3, 1898. One year later, March 3, 1899, an act of Congress was approved by President McKinley which improved the status of the band considerably. Col. Charles Heywood, commandant of the United States Marine Corps, recommended that on account of its importance in connection with national and international affairs as a representative band, his organization be increased from thirty to sixty men. Accordingly the band now consists of a leader, with the pay and allowances of a first lieutenant of the Marine Corps; a second leader, thirty first-class musicians, thirty second-class musicians, ten fifers and a drum major—a total of seventy-three members.

The members of the band enlist for a term of four years and are under military discipline. They are required to report for duty at 8:20 o'clock each morning except Saturday and Sunday at the marine barracks for guard mounting and parade. At 10 o'clock there is a rehearsal until 12 o'clock.

For a long time there was considerable contention between the band members and the fact that the band members were paid

salaries by the United States government and at the same time received pay for playing for private parties.

Through a decision of the Attorney General, rendered in November of last year, it was held that in the interpretation of the law of "navy bands" not being allowed to receive compensation for playing for private individuals, the Marine Band is not included in the act, and therefore its members can play and receive compensation from individuals.

This question was fought for some time by the labor unions, and it was not decided until Secretary Bonaparte had rendered his decision that the union men finally gave up the fight.

Santelmann's Record.

William Henry Santelmann, leader of the Marine Band, was born September 24, 1863, in Offensen, Hanover, Germany. He received his final education in practical and theoretical music in Leipzig, where he also served in the military band of the 15th Regiment of Infantry. He came to the United States in 1887, and after completing a four-month engagement in Philadelphia, Pa., enlisted in the Marine Band. In September, 1893, he severed his connection with that organization and joined an orchestra of his own.

The following year he was appointed leader of the Columbia Theater orchestra in this city, and after several years in that capacity he was appointed to his present position.

Although Mr. Santelmann receives the pay of a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps, he has never been commissioned a lieutenant. In recognition of his efficient work as leader of the Marine Band he received the degree of doctor of music from the George Washington University—the first of the many leaders of the band to be so honored. He is a Mason of high degree, a member of the order of P. O. Elks, Admiral Porter Garrison, No. 6, Army and Navy Union, and other fraternal and social organizations.

Second Leader Smith.

Walter F. Smith, the second leader of the band, was born in Vernon county, Md. He removed with his parents to Michigan when he was three years of age. He enlisted in the United States Marine Corps Band November 5, 1885, and when a vacancy occurred was appointed second leader. For over seven years Mr. Smith played the solo cornet in the band under John Philip Sousa. Upon the appointment of Fanchilli to the leadership Smith was granted a discharge, and was subsequently a member of Sousa's band for four years. He re-enlisted in the Marine Band shortly after the appointment of Mr. Santelmann, acting as second leader until March 3, 1899, when he was officially rated under an act of Congress of that date, and has served continuously in that rating. He is a member of Admiral Porter Garrison, No. 6, Army and Navy Union.

Intelligent Philanthropy.

From the Springfield Republican.

One of the most useful persons in the United States is Mrs. Russell Sage of New York city, whose methods of spending the great fortune her husband loved to accumulate must command the respect of everybody. She has called to her aid those best qualified to devise means by which money can be employed to benefit humanity, and the intelligence which marks the giving by Mrs. Sage surpasses that employed by the other holders of great fortunes in the United States. One of her recent undertakings is the erection of a large number of cottages near her home at Cedarhurst, L. I., which are to be let to young working people at a low price, the rent of no cottage to exceed \$2 a month. Mrs. Sage last year built forty-six-room cottages, which are all occupied by happy families, and she has just bought another fifty-five cottages in the neighborhood of New York city, upon which additional homes will be erected. The cottages are well fashioned and fitted with modern improvements. It is to be hoped that Mrs. Sage permits her tenants to buy their homes at reasonable prices. The more such enterprises, freed from speculative greed, can be conducted in the neighborhood of New York city, the better for the future. Mrs. Sage's houses rent "like hot cakes."

Microbes Make World Go.

From Everybody's Magazine.

Geologists tell us that, as it is, entire strata of rocks on the earth's surface are largely made up of the skeletons of once living forms. Hence if it were not for bacteria, corpses would soon pile higher than the Andes, and the earth would be choked with its own dead. In other words bacteria keeps life going by removing the bodies of each generation to make room for the next. Thus life here begins with microbes and ends with them. Therefore, as it is a rowing low in one way, at least, bacteria is indispensable, and we ought to be distressed enough to admire their activity in this working for the good of posterity, since without them there would soon be no posterity. This reminds one, however, of the Ethiopian, who when told that he died for old Ireland he would claim the applause of posterity, denouncing with the words, "Faith, what a posterity done for me that I should die for it!"

But do bacteria produce only what this world would term post-mortem benefits for us, or cannot they furnish us with some anti-mortem ones? I am glad to say that some varieties of bacteria promise to increase our foodstuffs to an extent difficult for us now to foretell. But this statement needs some explanation. In the first place, the element called nitrogen is a necessary ingredient in our food, whether that be vegetable or animal. Now three-fourths of the atmosphere is composed of nitrogen, and hence it may be imagined that we need not fear this source of supply giving out.

Hoax—It's a good thing Methusalem wasn't a woman.

Joax—Why?

Hoax—The world would never have known how old she really was—Philadelphia Record.

OLD BRIDGE PASSES

New Structure Spans the Anacostia River.

IMPROVED MODERN DESIGN

Capable of Carrying Heaviest Cars in Use in District.

BUILT HIGH ABOVE WATER

Brief History of the Highway Which Is Soon to Be Demolished.

The passing of the old Anacostia bridge and the construction of the new concrete steel bridge is accepted as marking a new epoch in the history of the southeast section of Washington, showing the increased tendency there toward beneficial improvements.

The first record of a crossing at the foot of 11th street southeast between Washington and Anacostia was an old trestle, which was built at intervals, somewhat spasmodically between 1810 and 1849. In 1849 a pile trestle bridge was completed across this river, making a connection between what is now Anacostia and the city. This bridge was used from 1849 to 1875, when it was demolished to make way for a steel bridge.

In 1875 Congress appropriated \$100,000 for the construction of an iron bridge and the work was put in charge of Capt. Babcock, superintendent of public buildings and grounds. Bids were obtained for this bridge, to come within this limit and the Phoenix Bridge Company of Phoenixville, Pa., was the lowest bidder. That company constructed the bridge which is now about to be demolished. It was then one of the most important structures of the kind in the country and was of the best design and materials of the time in which it was built.

The bridge was originally intended for vehicular travel, and for pedestrians, but after the design was completed, it was thought advisable to add sidewalks, which was done without striking the trustees, so that the bridge was really built, it is declared, with a lower factor of safety than was good practice at the time. Following the introduction of electric cars, the old Anacostia bridge was overstrained, so much so that it was necessary to make special regulations in order to permit street cars to cross it, and when the heavy cars were put on the bridge about two years ago, it became necessary to limit the number of passengers, which created considerable annoyance to the residents of Anacostia.

Cost of Removal.

A contract has been awarded for the removal of the old bridge to Stewart McManara, who has agreed to do all the necessary work for \$5,600, and not only will the steel superstructure be re-

moved, but also all of the masonry within the bulkhead line and all of the piles and rip-rap that will interfere with navigation.

The floor of the new bridge is twenty-two feet higher than that of the old bridge, and this was done in order to permit practically all river craft to pass under it without raising the draw, thereby decreasing very much the annoyance which was experienced on the old bridge, through the delay in travel for as long as twenty-five or thirty minutes at a time. The bridge was built at a grade height in order to avoid a grade crossing at the Baltimore and Ohio tracks on the Anacostia side, and a similar grade crossing of the Pennsylvania tracks on the city side, when their tracks are extended to the United States navy yard, which work is expected to be done before many years.

Advantages of New Structure.

The advantages of the new structure over the old are that the new one is designed to carry cars very much heavier than those now in use, and to support the heaviest loads carried anywhere in the city. The old bridge draw was operated by hand, requiring about ten minutes, with two or three men employed, whereas, the new bridge draw, being operated by electricity, can, when necessary, be raised and lowered in about two minutes, and when the proposed motor is installed for operating the center pin, it should be operated in less time than at present.

It is related that a certain horseman was riding across the old bridge just before an appropriation for the new bridge was made. The horseman was up part of the flooring in making needed repairs. Not knowing of the opening, the rider and horse both went into the hole, but neither was seriously injured. Word was spread rapidly that the bridge had fallen in and on the strength of this, it is claimed, Congress was influenced to make the appropriation.

When the river is finally improved about the bridge will be a clean, neat practically from abutment to abutment of the new bridge, and, therefore, the raising of the new bridge to its present level will be a material asset to navigation.

CURIOUS LONDON CLUBS.

Queer Things That Members Were Expected to Do.

From The Bita.

The days of quaint and queer clubs are days of the past. We do not hear at present of a "No Nose Club," or "Club of Beards," or a "Man Killing Club," whose titles are suggestive of the "Society Club," whose object was the practice of contradiction and of foul language, so that the members might not be wanting in impudence to abuse passengers on the Thames.

The "Man Hunting Club" was established once by young limbs of the law. Of the "No Nose Club," every member was required to wear a blue cap with a red feather in it. The "Scatter-Wit Society" consisted of wits. The "Hum-Dum Club" members were to say nothing all night. The "Two-Penny Club" members if they swore were to be kicked on the shins by the other members. The "Everlasting Club" has not lasted long. The "Kitt-Cat Club" was known after its toast of "Old Cats and Young Kitts."

Of the "Beefsteak Club" the following amusing description was written by one of its illustrious members:

Like Britain's land I eat my steak
 As a sea of gray clouds I eat my meat
 Shallops confusedly scattered make
 The rockwork that surrounds it.

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AIMS TO FREE INDIA

Krishna-Varma Would Oppose Force With Violence.

CHIEF OF CONSPIRATORS

Denounces Arbitrary Arrest and Suspension of Habeas Corpus.

FOR POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS

Eyes of England Opened to Dangerous Conditions by the Recent Murder of Wylie.

Special Cablegram to The Star.

LONDON, August 12.—The recent assassination of Sir William Curzon Wylie by the Indian student Dhinra has opened the eyes of all England to the dangerous condition of affairs existing in the Indian empire. Every effort is being made to ascertain whether the murderer acted on his own initiative or as the agent of conspirators. The documents found upon the prisoner and in his lodgings throw no light on this problem. Apart from native newspapers in which treason is openly advocated the incriminating documents are in Dhinra's own writing. These letters and manifestos show clearly that the engineering student had fallen under the influence of men not only in India but also in Europe who exert every effort and employ every means to poison the minds of the youth of India.

Dhinra accepted as his leaders men who in Europe profess peaceful agitation and in India urge treason. In India these men are the leaders of parties so small that they would be insignificant and incapable of harm were it not for the support, moral and financial, that they receive from some native princes. The names of these princes are known to the government. One of them not many weeks ago, explaining his position at a London dinner table, remarked: "I wonder, if ever I shall return to England after I leave this country, if the government would let me—if they knew."

The government knows, but cannot act upon their knowledge.

The Chief Conspirator.

Englishmen today are more interested in Shyamaji Krishna-varma than in almost any other living individual. At present he is living in Paris, and he will plot revolt, and incite to murder, retail and wholesale, so long as a governing Englishman remains in India. And Englishmen have helped him to his end. So far his best friends have been his hated enemies. The British permitted him to organize his conspiracy effectively and untrammelled, allowed him and his emissaries to come and go without question, while they prepared a dose of terror to be administered on their own doorsteps. India is remote, and assassinations there

have had but little effect on the English heart.

"Well then," says Krishna-varma, "we will kill them at home. India is governed from London—so we will kill in London."

Early last December, while interviewing Krishna-varma at his headquarters on the outskirts of Paris, a distinguished French author was confronted by the student's conspiracy to drive the British from India.

"Look here," said the author-conspirator, "as he held up a small printed sheet, little larger than a theater program: 'This is what is frightening England.' The sheet was the Indian Sociologist, a monthly paper, printed in English by an English firm in England, for several years circulating free and untrammelled among the Indian students in London, and until recently distributed in India.

Eighteen months ago Krishna-varma, having arranged his finances, voluntarily exiled himself from England and every other part of the British empire, and took up his residence in Paris, where he gathered together his colleagues in treason. Since that time he has been active in disseminating his teachings and in completing the organization which is to terrorize England.

Man of Education.

Krishna-varma was born in the year of the Indian mutiny, and is, consequently, over fifty years of age. His complexion is swarthy; he is a man of great stature, and he dresses like a clergyman. His black hair and beard are well streaked with white, and his lips are snappy and pertinacious. His study is burdened with books and papers lying around in apparent great disorder, but a wonderful memory, trained in his youth by Brahmin priests, enables him to place his finger at a moment's notice on any book or paper required. His early training was along the ancient Indian lines. Later he made a special study of Sanskrit, which he read and wrote perfectly. To say that he is thirty years of age, in 1878 he was appointed assistant professor of Sanskrit at Oxford, and became the first Indian M. A. at that university. He had been in India for a long time, and on returning to India he held office as prime minister of the Government of India. This is the man who today is the implacable enemy of England.

"I would have been a great deal more than a man of letters," he said during a recent conversation, "but for one fact. I regarded Herbert Spencer as my master, and he regarded me as his disciple. For the freedom of India during his life it would have been said that his teachings were responsible, and much more. I would have been a great deal more than a man of letters, but for one fact. I regarded Herbert Spencer as my master, and he regarded me as his disciple. For the freedom of India during his life it would have been said that his teachings were responsible, and much more. I would have been a great deal more than a man of letters, but for one fact. I regarded Herbert Spencer as my master, and he regarded me as his disciple. For the freedom of India during his life it would have been said that his teachings were responsible, and much more. I would have been a great deal more than a man of letters, but for one fact. 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